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Work and Workers.

REV. JOHN KENNEDY, D.D., formerly professor of apologetics at New College, London, died on February 6, at the age of eighty-seven years.

MR. J. GORDON WATT, M.A., has been made successor to the late Dr. William Wright as editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

THE chair of divinity and biblical criticism in the University of Aberdeen, made vacant by the death of Professor David Johnston, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D., to that position.

MISS ESTELLE M. HURLL, the author of the *Life of Our Lord in Art*, is contributing a series of articles to the *Congregationalist* on the "Life of Christ in Great Works of Art," as an aid to the study of the Sunday-school lessons.

PROFESSOR GEORGE T. PURVES, D.D., LL.D., who has occupied the chair of New Testament interpretation in Princeton Theological Seminary since 1892, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, of which the late Dr. John Hall was the last minister.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN W. FISK, for forty years at the head of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will retire at the end of the present school year, when he will be eighty years of age. He has seen the growth of the institution from small beginnings to one of the largest theological seminaries in the country.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL IVES CURTISS, D.D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who has been traveling for more than a year in Palestine, has been giving the Chicago public an opportunity to hear of his travels in a course of twenty lectures at the Seminary given in December, January, and February. The lectures have been extensively illustrated with photographs taken by himself, and the most important problems of history, geography, and archæology have been adequately treated. It is to be hoped that Professor Curtiss will publish his material in book form, so that it may be used by the larger public of biblical students.

THE temple of Karnak at Thebes, in Egypt, is one of the most magnificent ruins in the world. The so-called hypostyle hall, a portion of this temple, was the most magnificent building of its kind in Egypt. Its length is 170 feet, its width 329 feet. It contains 134 columns, the tallest of which are nearly 70 feet in height, and about 12 feet in diameter, while the others are more than 40 feet in height and 9 feet in diameter. We were reminded again of this magnificent colonnade, now over three thousand years old, when recently nine of these columns fell to the ground, marring forever the beauty of this wonderful piece of ancient architecture.

THE Christian public has come to look forward with interest to anything that Rev. James Stalker, D.D., of Scotland, publishes. His *Life of Christ* and *Life of Paul* have had a wide influence. It is now announced that an extended study of the teaching of Jesus will be published by him in the near future. The first volume is already before us, entitled *The Christology of Jesus: His Teaching concerning Himself according to the Synoptic Gospels*. The second volume will be upon *The Ethic of Jesus: His Teaching concerning Salvation*. The third volume will be entitled *The Teaching of Jesus as Recorded by St. John*. The American publishers are Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Sons, New York.

THE Chicago Society of Biblical Research held its twenty-third regular session on January 20 in Chicago. The following papers were presented: "The Sources of the Imagery of Revelation, chap. 12," by Professor Milton S. Terry, of Garrett Biblical Institute; "A Symposium upon the Attitude of Jesus and the Apostles to the Old Testament," in which President C. J. Little, of Garrett Biblical Institute, read upon "The Attitude of Jesus to the Old Testament;" Professor E. D. Burton, of the University of Chicago, read upon "Jesus as an Interpreter and Critic of the Old Testament;" and Professor H. M. Scott, of Chicago Theological Seminary, read upon "The Attitude of the Apostles to the Old Testament."

IN the article by Dr. Selah Merrill entitled "An Archæological Visit to Jerusalem," published in the BIBLICAL WORLD last October, a statement was made (p. 276) regarding the Dominicans of St. Stephen in Jerusalem. Père Lagrange has replied to the statement in the journal of the Dominicans, the *Revue biblique*, for January, in which he stated that the facts were misapprehended, and that there had been no destruction of archæological material in the building of their

new church. The BIBLICAL WORLD regrets it if an injustice was done. At this distance it is not possible to verify the facts in the case. We therefore refer our readers to the vindication which the Dominicans have published. Further information about the new church and the mosaic discovered will be found in the *Revue biblique*, 1892, pp. 118 ff., and in the Palestine Exploration Fund *Quarterly Statement*, 1891, pp. 211-18; 1892, pp. 190-92.

AMERICAN biblical scholars have been arranging for the establishment of what is to be called the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine. The plan originated with the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, which is our national organization of Bible scholars, and has been under the special charge of Professor J. H. Thayer, D.D., of Harvard University. The plan is to locate the headquarters of the school at Beirut and Jerusalem, from which points studies can be carried on in Palestine. Thirteen universities and theological seminaries in the United States have subscribed one hundred dollars each for five years toward the founding of this school. The school needs a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for a building and library and the salary of a resident director, besides the expenses of exploration and research which the school would be expected to carry on. It is desirable also to provide a fund for fellowships in connection with the school which shall yield at least five hundred dollars a year. The undertaking is a most important one for the improvement of biblical study in this country, and should by all means be made possible at once. We have no hesitation in commending this enterprise to any who wish to contribute to this useful kind of religious work.

THE Twelfth Congress of Orientalists, which was held at Rome in the early part of last October, dealt with no problems of unusual interest, but some points which are deserving of consideration were treated. Dr. Ginsburg reported the discovery at Cairo of a manuscript containing a biblical text written entirely in abbreviations, which accounts usefully for many of the abbreviations of Maccabean coins and in the Septuagint. Dr. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, discussed the meaning of the name Samuel, with a partly new theory. Professor Haupt, of Baltimore, presented a paper on the "Seraphim and Cherubim." The former, he thinks, should be considered as serpent-formed beings typifying the lightning, and corresponding to the erect serpents found in the decorations of both Egyptian and Babylonian temples. The question as to the originality of the recently discovered fragments

of Ecclesiasticus was made a subject of discussion, and contrary views were represented in the consideration of the problem. The abbé Bourdais contributed a retranslation, as he considered it, of the first two chapters of Genesis into the cuneiform, it being his opinion that these chapters were first put into shape on the banks of the Euphrates. Interesting papers on Egyptological and Assyriological themes were presented. All of these papers will be published in due time in the proceedings of the congress.

THE death of James Martineau, D.D., LL.D., on January 12, in London, took from among us one of the most illustrious and most influential thinkers and teachers of religion in this closing century. He had reached the rare age of ninety-five years, and his active work had ceased some time before. But he had filled his years with hard and useful service to humanity. Born in 1805 at Norwich, Eng., he was a student at Manchester College, Oxford, during the years 1822-27. He was then a minister in Dublin and Liverpool until 1840, when he became professor of philosophy in Manchester College. In 1869, when Principal J. J. Taylor died, he succeeded him as the head of the same institution. After 1888, until the time of his death, Dr. Martineau held the office of vice-president of Manchester College. So his life had centered about this most important institution of Unitarianism in England. His greatest books, whose influence will continue, were *Types of Ethical Theory* (1885), *A Study of Religion* (1888), and *The Seat of Authority in Religion* (1890). Dr. Martineau was an uncompromising advocate of freedom in research and thought upon all religious problems. His biblical criticism was radical, and he had small respect for traditional theology and for ecclesiasticism. He was an extremist, but he rendered a magnificent service to religious progress in his own country and in America.